BLISHED EVERY THURSDAY EVENING AT

RI THAND, VT.

dierrinements army innownly inverted for \$1 aports (16 lines) for three weels; 25 cents on more will be charged for each subsequent

real, to Agent for this paper and anthorized tote ADVERTISEMENTS and SUR-RIPTIONS at the same rates as required

the officer are at the strong of the strong

set TIMORE S. W cur North and Fayotte

MPORTANT MOVEMENT IN VERMONT IN FAVOR OF UNI-VERSAL PEACE.

To Editors of Newspapers in 11.: ented at a late meeting of the Friends Peace, a Committee to circulate emorials to the Federal Government gradienal Judiciary, empowered to or claims. ettle all disputes or claims without mort to war, we have performed this duty, by placing memorials in every men in the county of Rutland, Bensagton, and Windham. The favorable namer in which these memorials have en received has far surpassed our expectations. Upwards of two thouand names have already been signed, and there can be little doubt that the ist will not fall far short of three thouund, for these three counties alone.

Encouraged by such flattering sucess, we are now having printed a sufteency of memorials for the whole State, and shall lose no time in forrarding them to every town not already applied. Meanwhile it is in your power greatly to aid the movement by s favorable editorial notice, and by the mertion of this letter and the followng Circular in your next publication.

THOS. II. PALMER. SIMEON GILBERT, S. W. BOARDMAN, Peace Committee

CIRCULAR.

power to settle judicially all international disputes or claims. And whereas aid memorials have met with such fa-

mportant topic, and with that view it some years before.' as been determined to circulate the ame memorial in every town, and col-VOICE OF VERNONT. Therefore,

We the undersigned, deeply pressed with the absurdity, and attrocty, and the anti-Christian tendency of war, and with the wisdom and propriety of settling National, on the same rinciple as individual, differences, do respectfully request, that all gentlemen e placed, will use their utmost exerons to have them signed as extensivey as possible.

Postmasters generally are requested to receive the memorial, and, after prouring as many signatures as practicale, to hand them for further action to be clergy of the place, or such other persons as may be designated, and, when signed, to return them to the Chairman of the Committee.

pulpit, and urge the propriety of speedy

reneral action. Philanthropists of all descriptions tre invited to co-operate in a good in correcting public sentiment on this

MIDDLEBURY.—Rev. Thos. A. Merfeet long at arm's length with one hand
and performed other supprising feats a-President of Middlebury College. B. D. C. Bobbins, Professor of Languages. Wn Slade, Esq., Late Gor. of Vt. Horace Eaton, Esq., Late Gor. of Vt. Rev. Samuel G. Coe. Rev. B. O. Meeker. Hon. Peter Starr. Rev. J. Cotton Mather, who was present, that

NEW HAVEN .- Gen. Nash. RUTLAND .- Hon. IL Pierpoint, Lt.

BURLINGTON .- Rev. Worthington Smith, D. D., President of VI. Uni- were also executed with him

W. Worcester.
Winnson.-His Excellency Carlos

Coolidge, Gor. of Vt.

banks.

The Editors throughout the Union in favor of Peace will probably sid the cause in their respective States, by inserting the above and noticing the cf- partly to declare that he was no ordifort in their leading column. Three gress. The following is the memorial

To the President of the U. States The undersigned, legal voters in Vt., deploring the evils of WAR, and desirous of the adoption of measures leading to the peaceable adjustment of all international difficulties, respectfully request you to propose to all nations the establishment of a Board for the favor of the establishment of an In- settlement of all international dispute-

THE DEATH PENALTY IN THE

CATED MEN. The question has been several times sked, in connection with the infliction of capital punishment on Professor Webster, whether any other graduate of Harvard college has ever been exe-We believe that but one other instance has occurred, and that was the case of the Rev. George Burroughs, of the class of 1670, who suffered the penalty of death during the witcheraft delusion in Salem. He was hung in Salem on the 19th of August, (old style.) 1692 By adding eleven days, in accordance with the new style, the date is the 30th of August, precisely one hundred and fifty-eight years to a day, previous to the execution of Dr. Webster.

The late John Farmer, speaking of Mr. Borroughs, says that he became a preacher within a few years after he 1676 he was the minister at Casco, in Maine, and was there when that town suffered the loss of so many lives by an Whereas Memorials have been cir- attack from the Indians. The war soon trict of Verinonli, requesting comul Dis: | drove Mr. Burroughs from Maine, and triet of Vermon's, requesting to the society of parents who have been sation with whom we have intercourse preach at Salem Village, now Salem. the establishment of a Board with He returned to Casco in 1683. A work entitled "European Settlements in America," in speaking of Mr. Burroughs as a victim of the Salem witchverable acceptance as to be signed by craft, says, "he was a gentleman who who has acquired the bearing, the clean lost every one to whom they have had formerly been a minister of Salem, and orderly habits, and the taste for just been passed freeing interest from And whereas it is desirable that a which divided the country he differed sevement like this should not be con- from his flock and left them." Mather countries spend the first six years of fined to a single corner of Vermont, but in his "Wonders of the Invisible world," that the Whole State should speak with countenances this idea, saying, ' he had VE YOICE at Washington on this all- removed from Salem village in ill terms

set all the names into one paper as the Mr. Burroughs, has cast a shade upon many facts relating to him, which would be interesting to us to know:

'There has nothing,' says Mr. Wil-Mr. Burrows, either in his living or dying, that casts any reproach upon his character ; and, although he died a victim of a fanaticism as wicked and a whose hands these Memorials may stupid as any which has been countenanced in civilized society, and which for a time prejudiced his memory, yet his character stands redeemed in a more calightened age from any blemish."

Mr. Burroughs was driven from Casco by the Indians in 1690, and went to Wells, where he resided when he was accused of witchcraft. The indictment against him is given in the second volume of Hutchinson. He was examined in May 8th, 1692, and committed to Ministers of the Gospel are request- prison in Boston until his trial, which d. after placing the Memorials in ac- took place in August following. He the hands, to notice the effort from the was condemned on testimony, which nothing but the most highly wrought infatuation could for a morrent have endured. His great strength and activity, for which he had been remarkable work, which, we hope, will not only from his youth, were enlisted against prove useful in its direct effect on gor- him, as having been derived from the traments, but be indirectly beneficial Prince of Evil. It was stated in evfrom his youth, were enlisted against idence that he had lifted a barrel of all-important subject, by exciting molasses by pulling his finger in the thought and inquiry among the signers. bunghole, and had carried it round him -that he held a gun more than seven

bove the power of humanity.

He was executed on gallows hill, in Salem. At his execution he made a most solemn, pertinent, and affecting prayer, which drew the remark from no man could have made such a prayer unless the devil helped him. The vic tim of this vie delusion concluded his dying petition with the Lord's Prayer. Gov. of Vi. S. H. Hoolges, Esq., Au-ditor of Accounts. Hon. Solomon Foot. Late member of Congress. Hon. Gov. T. Hodges. Ch. K. Williams, LL. D., Late Chief Justice of the Supreme or wizard could not say the Lord's Prover without blundering. Four othor wizard could not say the Lord's ing facts Prayer without blundering. Four other persons, convicted of the same charge

Pof. of Intellectual and Moral Phi- Invisible world," gives the following Calef, in his " More wonders of the

GEO A. TUTTLE, Printer.

TRAMS PER YEAR.

Oblidge, Got. of VI.

St. ALRARS.—Lawrence Brainard, (which he concluded by repeating the Lord's prayer) was so well worded, and uttered with such composedness, and such (at least seeming) forvency of spirit as was very affecting, and drew tears from many, (so that it seemed to some that the spectators would prevent to nautical insurance; violations of these seexeution.) The accusers said the such consistence of manufacturers and merchants, and 12 some that the spectators would prevent to nautical insurance; violations of these rules being rigorously pointined. his execution.) The accusers said the Black Man stood and dictated to him.

As soon as he was turned off, Mr. nary minister, and partly to possess the an Angel of Light, and this did somees being pulled off, and an old pair of lower parts; he was so put in, together script, 29.

PEASANT LIFE IN GERMANY. The moral, intellectual, and physical condition of the peasants and operatives CASE OF LIBERALLY EDU- of Prussia, Saxony, and other parts of CATED MEN. Germany, of Holland, and of the protestant cantons of Switzerland, and the social condition of the peasants in the greater part of France, is very much higher and happier, and very much more satisfactory, than that of the peasants and operatives of England; the condition of the poor in the North German, Swiss and Dutch towns, is as remarkable a contrast to that of the poor of the English towns as can well be imagined; and the condition of the poorer classes of Germany, Switzerand, Holland, and France is rapidly improving. The great superiority of the preparation for life which a poor man receives in those countries I have mentioned, to that which a peasant or operative receives in England, and the lifference of the social position of a poor man in those countries to that of left college, and as early as 1675 or a peasant or operative in England seems sufficient to explain the difference which exists between the moral and social condition of the poor of our own country and of the other countries I have named. In Germany, Holland, the company of learned and gentleman-ly professors, and in the society and un-der the direction of a father who has been exercised in millitary arts, and at upon some of the religious disputes respectable attire, which characterize their lives in homes which are well regulated. They are during this time accustomed to orderly habits, to next and clean clothes, and to ideas of the The unhappy circumstances which terminated the life and usefulness of of the schools, by parents who have, by their training in early life, acquired such tastes and ideas themselves .--Each child at the age of six begins to lis in his history of Portland, survived attend a school, which is perfectly clean. well ventilated, directed by an able and well-educated gentleman, and superintended by the religious ministers and by the inspectors of the Government. Until the completion of its fourteenth year, each child continues regular daily attendence at one of these schools,daily strengthening its habits of cleanliness and order, learning the rudiments of useful knowledge, receiving the principles of religion and morality, and gaining confirmed health and physical energy by the exercise and drill of the school ground. No children are left idle in the streets of the towns; no children are allowed to grovel in the gutters; no children are allowed to make their appearance at school dirty, or in ragged clothes; and the local authorities are obliged to clothe all whose parents cannot afford to clothe them. children of the poor of Germany, Holland and Switzerland acquire stronger habits of cleanliness, neatness and industry at the primary schools, than the England; and they leave the primary method, as many believe, by cutting schools of these countries, much better instructed than those who leave our tic, singing, geography, history and the husked. Scriptures, the children leave the We ar capable of collecting truths and reason-

ing upon them."

number of Hunts Merchant's Magazine be cut off without injury.

We will show the advantages of relative to the opinions and practices loaning of money, we gather the follow- ground, or cutting off the root, there is

terest were left almost entirely free hill, but in cutting stalks there must be from legal interference. In Rome, on as many operations to a hill as it conthe contrary, public sentiment seems to tains stalks. Pieces of corn, of about have been in favor of legal enactments fifty bushels to the acre, and thickly keephy. C. F. Davey Esq. Nathan Secount of this execution: "Mr. Burward, M. D. Geo, B. Shaw, Raq.—
Rev. H. 1. Parker. Rev. John H.

Rev. H. 1. Parker. Rev. John H.

Rev against usury. Suctonius mentions that planted, so that there were five or six

THE RUTLAND HERALD. Formant. Rev. B. W. Smith. Rev. laider, he made a speech for the clear- In the region of Tiberius there was a would require diligent labor we ac- for your whole concern?" they in Mrs. Partington a Physiologisting of his innocency with such solemn general tumult on account of the press-knowledge. About the same labor is quired, and serious expressions as won the ad- ure of usury. In the time of Pliny the required to tie up, carry together, and For and serious expressions as won the ad-miration of all present. His prayer, Younger, 12 per cent per annum was rules being rigorously punished.

The Jewish law prohibited all usury

between lew and Jew, although it was Cotton Mather, being mounted upon a allowed between Jews and foreigners, horse, addressed himself to the people, The reason of this distinction according to Father Ambrose, was, that God designed usury as one of the ways of makmemorials are in circulation, viz: to the people of his guilt, saying that the ingurar upon the Canaanites and other President, and to each House of Con- Devil has often been transformed into heathen nations. The caunon law, as it is called-that is, the ecclesinstical to the President. The others only dif- what appears the people, and the exe- law-pronounces the taking of interest, for by desiring that a Joint Resolution cutions went on. When he was cut even the least, to be a moral sin, and be passed, "requesting the President down he was dragged by the halter to propose," &c. even the least, to be a moral sin, and declares those who defend the practice bout two feet deep, his shirt and breech- for usurious dealings as early as the sixth century. The monarchs of Europe trousers of one executed put on his when in want of money, would practice the extremest extortion and cruelty awith Willard and Carryar; one of his gainst them; using the Jews as sponges hands and his chin, and a foot of one to suck up the money of their subjects, of them being uncovered. - Bost. Tran-

Near the beginning of the 18th century, Dr. Thomas Wilson, Bishop of the Isle of Man, recommended the punishment of usury by death. " For my part, says he, 'I will wish some penal law of death to be made against those usurers, as well as against thieves and murderers; for that they deserve death much more than such men do. For these usurers destroy and devour up, not only whole families but also shole countries, and bring all folks to beggary that have to do with them."

The laws of England did not counenance the taking of any interest until the 37th year of Henry VIII., 1546, when the rate was fixed at 10 per cent. per annum. In the 12th year of Queen Anne's reign it was reduced by statute to five per cent.; and this statute is now

The Koran forbids all interest. But extravagant rates are exacted in Mohommedan counties in violation of law. Sir J.Child states that at the time when he wrote, (the close of the 17th contury) the rate of interest in Turkey was 20 per cent. A century later, Mr. Bentham states 30 per cent. to be a common rate in Constantinople. Most of the United States have laws of a restrictive character respecting the interest of money. In New York, the highest legal rate is 7 per cent. In Massachusetts and the other New England States, it is 6 per cent. In practice, est is nearly a dead letter among us, except as to eases in which no rate is stipulated. In Wisconsin a law has two baskets of cars, which would make the usual limitation. Both branches of He hauls in his corn loose, laying the the Legislature have, by decided ma-

jorities, enacted as follaws: Sec. 1. Any rate of interest agreed upon by parties in contract shall be legal and valid.

Sec. 2. When no rate of interest is agreed upon or specified in a note or shall be the legal rate."

From a letter from the Hon. W. W. Wick, late member of Congress from Indiana, we learn that the usury laws having been repealed in that State, their re-establishment was called for by an irresistible public opinion. The first step was to fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent., and to sanction contrac's for 10 per cent., in two or three years the taking of more than six per cent was prohibited. 'The moral desolation, says Mr. Wick, ' created by the absence of usury laws, will tell upon any community to an extent almost infinitely beyond the mere ruin of estate.'

We think the above statement is not a fact-that the law of interest is nearly a dead letter. It is, on the contrary, generally observed, except in such places as Wall St., New York, and Third St., Philadelphia - Saturday evening

HARVESTING CORN

A great deal is said about the different modes of harvesting corn. The old method is to cut the stalks, when the corn is nearly ripe, in order to let in the sun to ripen the corn. Some modchildren of small shopkeeping classes of ern farmers have improved upon this the plants up at the ground when the grain is nearly ripe, and putting it into middle class private schools. After stooks; and when it is well dried, the having learnt reading, writing, arithme- whole is carried into the barn and

We are in favor of the latter mode, schools, carrying with them into life and the following are a few of the reahabits of cleanliness, neatness, order sons for our preference. In the first and industry, and a wakened intellect, place, we would premise that the whole plant, the top as well as the root, is necessary to the perfection of the grain and when the corn is so ripe that the INTEREST OF MONEY plant may be mutilated so far as to cut from a brief account in the April off the top without injury, the root may

civilized nations in respect to the new mode. By cutting up at the far less labor than in cutting the stalks. Among the Greeks the rates of in- One blow of the knife will cut up a

gathered in as quickly as the corn can your kindness and condescension." be hauled in when all is cut together? 'Well,' said they, 'we'll take your. The old lady gave him a side look. We claim a great advantage for the word; leave team and provender with and remarked, that, " when the Docmodern mode in point of economy in us and we won't labor. There is no loss of grain by your appearance. entting up at the ground, and there is a great saving in the but stalks, which and wind, and other wear and tear.

Besides the usual advantages of cutting up corn, there is a great advantage of attack. in this mode of harvesting, in saving it from frost, when it ripens late. Corn that is only full in the milk may be cut up when a frost seems to be at hand, and it will make good sweet bread. Patnam, the clodhopper, he sarcasticthough rather light; while, if struck
with frost at so early a stage, it is not kept my word. I told you I would call
infatuated the liver exploies.—In fit for man or beast. It is not worth and pay you for your kindness and con-harvesting, for even the pigs will refuse descension.

If corn be cut up on the eve of a frost, it will not be injured while lying in heaps on the ground. We have sav-ed corn from a frost by cutting it up by moonlight, when the state of the weather indicated a hard frost.

corn, as practised by Mr. W. Salisbury of Medfield, and trust that it will be useful to many of our readers. He cuts his corn when the grain is glazed. Provide a good firm stake, and bore two holes at a suitable hight, as you can judge from experience. These holes should cross each other, and one should be just above the other. Into these holes put small iron rods; wooden rods will answer by having them larger .--The rods will form a cross. Stick down this stake, then take the

corn, about twenty-five hills, without binding into bundles, and place it equally around the stake, between the arms or rods extending from it. Equally balanced and properly adjusted, it will stand. Remove the stake, and hug close around the stook, to press the tops and tie them down, and it is done. One stake will answer for the whole piece. There will be no bundles mouldering under the bands, but the whole will be exposed to the air, and become

ally stand the wind and the storms; if well done it seldom falls. The folder will be fine, and the grain excellent. Some object to cutting up stout corn; but Mr. S. remarks that he secured a piece in this way last September, that produced, on a little less than an acre

stocks all together into the cart.

well cured. These stooks will gener-

sets it up loose in the barn. Mr. S. saves his fodder by cutting up the stalks, and putting it in layers with cut straw, and adds a little salt .-He says that it costs less to cut and stock the whole than to do the same to other contract, 7 per cent. per amum, the top stalks. From his piece of less than an acre and a half, and a suitable proportion of straw, the proportion of which we did not think to get, he filled a bay of twenty by ten feet, twelve feet high, which kept three cows from October to the 23d of March, in good condition, with only the addition of a very little meadow hay -N. England

> ANECDOTE OF GEN. PUTNAM Among the worthies who figured during the era of the American Revolution, perhaps there was more possessing more originality of character than Gen. Putnam,—who was excentrie and fearless - blunt in his manner - the daring soldier, without the polish of the gentleman. He might well be called the Marion of the north, though be disliked disguise, probably from the fact of his lisping, which was very apt to overthrow any trickery he might have in view.

The following anecdote was related to us by an elderly gentleman, who received it from the mouth of his father, who served under the general

At the time, a stronghold called Horseneck, some miles above New York was in possession of the British Putnam with a few sturdy patriots, was lurking in its vicinity, bent on driving them from the place. Tired of lying in ambush, the men became impatient, and importuned the General with questions as to when they were going to have a bout with the for. One morning he made a speech somewhat to the following effect, which convinced them that something was in the wind.

" Fellows-You have been idle hour, with an ex-team and a load of corn. If I come back, I'll let you know all the particulars; if not, let 'em have it, by the hokey !"

He shortly mounted his ox cart, dressed as one of the commonest order of Yankee farmers, and was soon at Bush's tavern, which was in possession of the British troops. No sooner did the officers espy him, than they began to question him of his where-abouts, and finding him, as they thought, a

stock. Now, we would ask, who can the mock-clod hopper, with the most in one day, with moderate labor, cut, deplorable look of entreaty, only let me bind up, and stock the top stalks on an off, and you shall have my whole team acre, and in due time gather the corn, and load for nothing? and if that won't and cut up the butt stalks, and forward do, I'll give you my word. I'll return most sanguinary expectations."
the harvesting so that the whole can be to morrow and pay you heartily for "Tell me all about it mother," comthe harvesting so that the whole can be to morrow and pay you heartily for

us and we won't require any bail for

Putnam gave up his team and sauntered about for an hour or so, gaining become much injured by storms, sun, all the information that he wished the then returned to his men, and told them the disposition of the foe, and his plan

lied out the gallant band. The Brit-ish was handled with rough hands, into the gladders and throw the gas-

DEATH AND SLEEP.

From the German of Krummacher. In brotherly embrace walked the

the Angel of Sleep and the Angel of Death upon the earth. It was evel lisions and accidents are becoming We now give the mode of securing ning. They laid themselves down too common almost to atract any noupon a hill not far from the dwelling tice. Scarcely a day has past for of men. A melancholy silence prevailed around, and the chimes of the evening bell in the distant hamlet ceased. Still and silent, as was their custom, sat these two beneficent Genii of the human race, their arms their conditions of the human race, their arms the conditions of the human later is concerned, no entwined with cordial familiarity, and where human life is concerned, no soon the shades of right gathered around them. Then arose the Angel of Sleep from his moss grown couch, and strewed with a gentle hand the shades. The and strewed with a gentle than the invisible grains of slumber. The evening breeze wafted them to the quiet dwelling of the tired husband man, infolding in sweet sleep the inmates of the rural cottage—from the old man upon the staff, down to the old man upon the staff, down to the infant in the cradle. The sick for got their pain; the mourners their their scapegoat.—Noah's Messenger. grief; the poor their care. All eyes closed. His task accomplished, the benevelent Angel of Sleep laid him friend and benefactor, and gratefully bless thee in his joy ? Are we not with the apparatus for each cow. brothers, and ministers of one Father?" As he spake, the eyes of the Death Angel beamed with pleasure. and again did the two friendly Gemi cordially embrace each other.

AN IMPOSTOR.

Bantist clergyman, presented his cre- went into the woods, was gone all day, dentials lately, which were probaly Vt. and after spending a few weeks crotehes, Sambo? asked his master.-at the houses of several of the inhab. Couldn't find none, massa, no how! tants, proposed to unite himself to a 'Couldn't find any?' said his master; He was so desirous that all formalities the woods. Why, look at that tree; of courtship should be laid aside that there are half a dozen on that; couldn't of courtship should be laid aside that you find any like that?' pointing to a the parents and friends became sus forked branch on the tree. 'O, yes, picious, and objected to the marriage massa, plenty of dem kind; but dey all but without avail, and they were uni crotch up : tought you wanted dem ted at the house of a min ster. The kind dat crotch down! newly married couple returned to the house of the bride, and were about taking their departure for a distant location, where the bridegroom tre one of the Jenny Lind Song' committended he was about to locate him tee. I want forty dollars for the enself, when the parents of the bride closed. It is the first verse of a song interposed, and prayed their child which I know must take the prize; and not to leave them. When the bride if you'll send me the two double 'saw-groom saw that he could not prevai bucks,' was shall have the rest of the on his bride to go against the wishes two hundred dollars' werth pretty soons of her parents, by his abusive language he exposed his true character. and the poor bride began to discover. long, and so have I. I'm going down her mistake. The bridegroom doto Bush's at Horseneck, in about an parted, heaping all and various kinds abuse upon the family, and has not since been seen. Twenty four hours, however, had not passed, ere news was received that he had aircad at least one wife living .- Aurora.

A very fat man, for the purpose of quizzing a doctor, asked him to pre- suaded him to petition heaven for a cesscribe for his complaint, which, he declared, was sleeping with his mouth oflowing brief request .- O. Lord! I open. 'Sir,' said the doctor, 'your discase is incurable. Your skin is too thee often; and if you'll just shift the him, and threatened to seize his corn short, so that when you shut your eyes wind from sou east to a leetle more sou' and fodder. 'How much do you set your mouth opens.'

Joshua enquired of his mother in law, Mrs. Partington, how she liked Dr. Whiting's lecture yesterday?

"Ah! Josh," said the old ladv, with, enthusiasm, "it succeeded my

inue i Joshua coaxingly.
The old lady gave him a side look

ter mounted the nostrum he dwelt on the casas which debilitate the catastrophe and throws the chemical fluid through the squeducts, preponderates the biaphragm, thereby upsetting the carburcles on the left lobe of the spinal thorax. The dropsical pabulum The morning came, and with it sal- restorates into a diagona persperation, into the gladders and throw the gasand when they surrendered to General tric unities bottom, upwards and then this case the vial instiger becomes degenerated, and---"

" Never mind the rest," said Joshun, making for the door, "I guess that'll do.

Railroad Murders .- Reilrood col-

MILKING COW-A NEW METHOD-The new method of milking which self again by the side of his grave our readers may already have sen brother. "When Aurora awakea." something of in the papers, is no joke but a practical reality. An informant praise me as their friend and benefact of ours witnessed the operation in the tor. Oh! what happiness, unseen farm yard of Joseph Fellows, Esq. of and secretly to confer such bene. Geneva, but a few days since. India How blessed are to be the in-rubber bags were drawn over the cows visible messengers of the Good Stir. teats, which set close enough to exclude and a half, one hundred and ninetytwo baskets of ears, which would make
half a bushel or more to each basket.

He hauls in his corn loose, laying the

Visible messengers of the Good Spir.

It's low beautiful is our silent talke tubes were inserted, closed by taps, when the four were adjusted, the layer taps were withdrawn, and the milk Death sat with still deeper melan-streamed from each test into the pail, choly on his brow, and a tear, such exhausting the whole quantity in the as mortals shed, appeared in his cows bag, in half the time it would take large dark eyes. "Alas said be, to milk in the ordinary way. It is a "I may not, like thee, rejoice in the useful invention, against which no valid cheerful thanks of mankind; they call objection can exist, and will be likely to me, upon the earth, their enemy and come into general use. The prime cost joy killer." "Oh! my brother" re. of a set-four milkers, we shall have to Hied the gentle Angel of Slumber, call them, cannot exceed fifty cents and will not the good man at his washening, recognise in thee his it would seem that one man could make ten in fifteen minutes if he was supplied

[Roch. Ame.

OBTYING ORDERS .- " Go out in the woods, Sambo, ' said a southean master to one of his negroes, " and cut me some crotches for a fence-to stick in the ground like this:" making at the same time an inverted A of two lingers A person representing himself as a on a table. The negro took his exe, and returned at last with nothing but orged, to the citizens of Hardwick, his axe in his hand. 'Where are your respectable young lady of that village. I why, there are thousands of them in

> PART OF THE PRIZE SONG. - A waggish friend writes us: "You are

Welcome Jenny Lind! Sweedish Nightengule!

This verse was composed in less than half a day, and on a sultry August afternoon at that; and that same night, before twelve o'clock, I'd half composed another, almost as good !"

AN ORIGINAL PRATER -A correct pondent, in a recent letter, tella a good story of a rough sca-captain in a storm, who, when the terrifled passengers persation of the tempest, performed the